

impacts on the population. It would ignore the potential health effects of drinking water contaminants upon children, infants, pregnant women, the elderly, chronically ill people, and other persons who have particularly high susceptibility to drinking water contaminants.

According to the EPA, the Dole bill could preclude the timely data-gathering necessary to support the new proposed regulation. It could force EPA into a catch-22, in which data gathering cannot proceed without a cost-benefit analysis that in the Dole bill requires up-front, the very data the EPA would need to collect. Even if the EPA was allowed to proceed with data collection, the Dole bill's elaborate, inflexible, time consuming risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis procedures would further hamper the EPA from taking effective and timely action with which the regulated community concurs, through negotiated rule-making, to address the emergent threats of newly recognized waterborne diseases.

MAMMOGRAPHY REGULATIONS

The Mammography Quality Standards Act [MQSA] is an example of a good and necessary regulation which would be seriously delayed and undermined by the Dole bill.

MQSA establishes national quality standards for mammography facilities, including the quality of films produced, training for clinic personnel, record-keeping and equipment.

The law was passed to address a wide range of problems at mammography facilities: poor quality equipment, poorly trained technicians and physicians, false representation of accreditation, and the lack of inspections or governmental oversight.

One in nine women are at risk of being diagnosed with breast cancer in her lifetime. Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer in American women and the leading killer of women between the ages of 35 and 52. In 1995, an estimated 182,000 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed, and 46,000 women will die of the disease. Breast self-examination and mammography are the only tools women have to detect breast cancer early, when it can be treated with the least disfigurement and when chances for survival are highest.

The quality of a mammogram can mean the difference between life or death. If the procedure is done incorrectly, and a bad picture is taken, then a radiologist reading the x-ray may miss seeing potentially cancerous lumps. Conversely, a bad picture can show lumps where none exist and a woman will have to undergo the trauma of being told she may have cancer—a situation known as a false positive.

To get a good quality mammogram you need the right film and the proper equipment. To protect women undergoing the procedure, you also need the correct radiation dose.

In 1992, Congress passed the Mammography Quality Standards Act in order to establish national quality standards for mammography facilities. At the time, both the GAO and the American College of Radiology testified before Congress that the former patchwork of Federal, State, and private standards were inadequate to protect women.

There were a number of problems at mammography facilities: poor quality equipment, poorly trained technicians and physicians, a lack of regular inspections, and facilities which told women they were accredited when in fact they were not.

The Mammography Quality Standards Act was passed to address these serious problems. Women's health and lives are at stake with this procedure. Quality standards are needed to ensure that they are getting the best care possible. Final regulations for the Mammography Quality Standards Act are expected in October. If the Dole bill passes, such regulations could be delayed for years. Women would see their health care diminished. Ten years ago a survey by the Food and Drug Administration found that over one-third of the x-ray machines used for mammography produced substandard results. We cannot go back. It is time for national quality standards.

CONCLUSION

Mr. President, I would like to conclude my remarks by saying again that supporters of the Dole/Johnston bill are clearly not listening to the American people. The Dole/Johnston bill is a back door attack on our existing health, safety and environmental laws and will seriously weaken our ability to respond to current and future health, safety and environmental problems.

The American people want regulatory reform that will create a regulatory process that is less burdensome, more effective, and more flexible. The American people want regulatory reform that provides reasonable, logical, and appropriate changes in the regulatory process that will eliminate unnecessary burdens on businesses, State, and local governments and individuals. The American people want regulatory reform that maintains our Federal Government's ability to protect the health and safety of the American people.

In summary Mr. President, the American people want the passage of the Glenn/Chafee regulatory reform bill.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask there now be a period for routine morning business with Members permitted to speak for not more than 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BIDEN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ASHCROFT). The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed 12 minutes in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE FALL OF SREBRENICA

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise tonight to deplore the fall of the Bosnian City of Srebrenica.

Almost 2 years ago, when Srebrenica was under siege in the despicable policy of ethnic cleansing, instigated by President Milosevic of Serbia and executed by General Silajdzic and the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Mr. Karadzic, I met with Mr. Milosevic to attempt to get into Srebrenica. I was unable to do that and went on up to Tuzla where hundreds, eventually thousands, of Bosnian Serbs and Croats were fleeing for their lives with all of their possessions on their back and their families in tow.

I met in Tuzla with a man and a woman in their early forties who told me they had to make a very difficult decision as they fled over the mountains into Tuzla from Srebrenica, because they could not get back in. And I was wondering what that terrible decision was they were about to tell me. They pointed out they had left to die on the mountain top in the snow the man's elderly mother who was 81. They had to choose between taking their kids or the mother-in-law, or the wife, who could make it, or no one making it.

The Bosnian Serb aggression and Serbian aggression—I know I sound like a broken record, I have been speaking about this for 2 years—seems to cause very little concern in this country and the world.

Mr. President, I think it is time for an immediate and fundamental change in our policy in the former Yugoslavia. Mr. President, the news this morning that the Bosnian Serbs have overrun, finally, Srebrenica, one of the United Nations' so-called safe areas, puts the final nail in the coffin of a bankrupt policy in the former Yugoslavia, begun by the Bush administration and continued with only minor adjustments by the Clinton administration.

Given the feckless performance of the United Nations in Bosnia, it is no surprise that the Bosnian Serbs continue to violate several United Nations resolutions, and do it with impunity, and then thumb their nose at the entire world and the peacekeeping force there.

In Srebrenica, the United Nations first disarmed the Bosnian Government military. I want to remind everybody of that. The Bosnian Government military was in Srebrenica, as in other safe areas, fighting the onslaught of Serbs with heavy artillery. The solution put forward by the United Nations, after having imposed an embargo on the